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PAINT SPECIFICATIONS
FOR
ARCHITECTS
AND
QUANTITY SURVEYORS



MANDER BROTHERS LTD.
ARCHITECTS' DEPARTMENT
WOLVERHAMPTON



Specification of
Painters' Work for Architects
and Quantity Surveyors

London Architects' Department

Southampton House, 317 High Holborn,
London, W.C.1.

Telephone: HOLborn 0958

MANDER BROTHERS, LTD.,

Paint and Varnish Manufacturers,

WOLVERHAMPTON.

GENERAL
CLAUSES
DISTEMPER
(INTERIOR)

DISTEMPER
(EXTERIOR)

CEMENT
FINISH
PAINT
PAINT
(FLAT OIL
FINISH)

PAINT
(GLOSSY
FINISH)

LACQUERS

STAINS

GLAZE
FINISH

ENAMELS

METALLIC
PAINTS

CONCRETE
PRIMER

ANTI-
SUCTION
SOLUTION

NEUTRAL
PRIMER

VARNISHES

SPRAY
APPLICATION

LIST OF
BUILDINGS

LIST OF
DEPOTS

SPECIMEN CARDS

OR

DURABLE LUXURY PAINTS

MATCHING

For Tinting and Glazing

VERSAMAT PLAT TINT PAINT

WATER-RESISTANT WATER PAINT

EMULSION

(SAMPLE)

and

FREE SAMPLES

For Tinting Purposes and for
obtaining a few interesting and
valuable ideas on applying to

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London Office

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NOTE.

It must be clearly understood that figures given relating to Covering Power and Time of Application are approximate only, as these must of necessity vary largely according to circumstances.

Paint will cover a greater area on a hard, smooth surface than on a rough, absorbent one and can also be applied much more quickly on a plain surface than on one which contains irregularities of surface, such as mouldings, etc. No account also is taken of scaffolding, which is often an important item.

MANDER BROTHERS, LTD.

GENERAL CLAUSES.

The following Clauses should be included:—

1. All White Lead should be genuine British Ground White Lead and genuine Ready Mixed White Lead Paint. The Raw Linseed Oil to be pure and Turpentine to be genuine American. Where this is not obtainable best quality Turpentine Substitute should be used.
2. All door furniture, etc., to be removed and refixed after painting.
3. The exterior work is not to be proceeded with in wet, foggy or frosty weather, or on surfaces which are not thoroughly dry.
4. All coats of paint, etc., are to be thoroughly *hard* before further coats are applied.
5. All perished and blistered paint to be burnt off before proceeding with painting.
6. All work is to be carefully prepared and lightly papered between coats. Nail-holes, crevices, cracks, etc., to be stopped after priming coat is dry.
7. Before applying "Aqualine" Water Paint on plaster, etc., the work should be allowed as long as possible to dry and should not be done until such time as directed by the Architect.

DISTEMPER

(Interior).

**New Ceilings
and Walls.**

**Plaster, Plasterboard,
Brick, Concrete,
Cement, Asbestos
Sheeting, etc.**

All ceilings and walls, where directed, to be cleaned down to remove all surplus plaster and other extraneous matter, and make good where required, to a level surface.

Tests to be made and if there is any indication that the surface contains soluble salts or is alkaline, a coat of Mander's Concrete Primer to be used as a preliminary coat. (See Note 2). Apply two coats Mander's "Aqualine" Water Paint, the first coat thinned with Mander's Priming Solution only. On normal surfaces omit the coat of Mander's Concrete Primer.

**Fibreboard and
materials free from
moisture.**

All ceilings and walls, where directed, to be cleaned down to remove dirt and other ex-

traneous matter.

Apply one coat of Mander's Anti-Suction Solution and two coats Mander's "Aqualine" Water Paint, the first coat thinned with Mander's Priming Solution only.

GENERAL
CLAUSES
DISTEMPER
(INTERIOR)

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(INTERIOR)

CEMENT
FINISH
PAINT
PAINT
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FINISH)

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**Old Ceilings
and Walls.**

Plaster, Plasterboard,
Brick, Concrete,
Cement, Asbestos
Sheeting, Fibreboard,
etc.

Cut out all cracks to plaster,
make good to ceilings and walls
with Plaster of Paris mixed with
Mander's "Aqualine" Water
Paint. Repair moulded cornices,
arrises, etc., as required, with

Keene's Cement.

All other surfaces to be prepared and filled as
required.

Wash, stop and apply two coats of Mander's
"Aqualine" Water Paint on ceilings and walls, the
first coat thinned with Mander's Priming Solution
only.

Where the surfaces are exceptionally porous, apply
one coat of Mander's Anti-Suction Solution as a
preliminary coat. (See Note 3).

**Over
Old Wall Paper.**

Thoroughly brush down walls
and secure paper where loose.

Apply two coats of Mander's
"Aqualine" Water Paint the first coat thinned with
Mander's Priming Solution only.

(Note:—"Aqualine" should not be applied over old
varnished wallpaper).

**Over
Lining Paper.**

Provide and hang Lining Paper, the joints to be butted *not* lapped. Apply two coats of

Mander's "Aqualine" Water Paint, the first coat to be thinned with Mander's Priming Solution only.

**Varnishing over
"Aqualine"
Water Paint.**

The "Aqualine," where specified to be varnished, must be carefully laid off or stippled. Apply a coat of "Aqualine"

Priming Solution and thereafter varnish with Mander's Copal Varnish.

Note:—Care must be taken to see that the "Aqualine" is thoroughly dry before varnishing.



DISTEMPLED
(EXTERIOR)

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PAINT

PAINT
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FINISH)

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FINISH)

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DISTEMPER

(Exterior).

New and previously Untreated Brick, Concrete, Cement, Stucco, Roughcast, Stone, Asbestos Sheetting, etc. Thoroughly brush down the surfaces to be distempered and clean off all dirt and other extraneous matter. Make good where required, to a level surface and allow maximum time to dry out.

Apply one coat Mander's Concrete Primer and two coats Mander's "Aqualine" Water Paint, both coats to be thinned with Mander's "Aqualine" Priming Solution *only*.

Old and previously Distempered. Thoroughly brush down the surfaces with a wire brush. Scrape and remove all loose, flaking and perished matter. Clean down and make good where required, to a level surface and allow maximum time to dry out. Apply one coat Mander's Concrete Primer and two coats Mander's "Aqualine" Water Paint, both coats to be thinned with Mander's "Aqualine" Priming Solution *only*.

NOTES ON "AQUALINE" WATER PAINT.

- (1) "Aqualine" may be used on Plaster, Brick, Stone, Canvas, Wood, etc. When dry it forms a perfect Oil Bound surface, and may be used for both

interior and under suitable conditions for exterior decoration. "Aqualine" is washable a few weeks after application. No stippling is necessary. "Aqualine" flows out well, it may be varnished and is effective and durable as a dado.

2. Concrete Primer binds all loose materials, thoroughly seals the pores and affords a smooth non-porous surface on which "Aqualine" may be applied. All surfaces over which Concrete Primer is used should be reasonably free from moisture. (See page 31 for further details).
3. Anti-Suction Solution can be applied on good surfaces, but where it is impossible to remove completely any old distemper, limewash, etc., and where the surfaces are highly absorbent, a coat of Mander's Concrete Primer should be applied instead of the Anti-Suction Solution.
4. Covering Power—1-lb. of "Aqualine" will cover 4—5 square yards
5. Approximate time for applying One Coat—About three minutes per square yard. This does not include time for scaffolding or other contingencies.
6. "Aqualine" can be applied either by brush or spray.

DISTEMPER
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CEMENT
FINISH
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PAINT
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FINISH)

PAINT
(GLOSSY
FINISH)

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CEMENT FINISH PAINT.

New and previously Untreated. Thoroughly brush down surfaces and clean off all dirt and other extraneous matter. Apply two coats Mander's "Pascol" mixed according to printed directions.

Brick, Concrete, Cement, Stucco, Roughcast, Stone, etc.

Allow at least 24 hours between coats.

Old and previously Cement Finished. Thoroughly brush down the surfaces with a wire brush. Scrape and remove all loose, flaking and perished matter. Clean down and make good

Brick, Concrete, Cement, Stucco, Roughcast, Stone, etc.

where required and allow maximum time to dry out. Apply two coats Mander's "Pascol" mixed according to printed directions. Allow at least 24 hours between coats.

NOTES ON "PASCOL."

1. "Pascol" is a form of dry powder which merely requires mixing with water to render it ready for use.
2. "Pascol" must *not* be used over any surface previously treated with any kind of paint, distemper or other preparation.
3. "Pascol" resists the action of lime, etc., and adheres firmly to new cement, fletton bricks, etc.
4. Covering Power:—1-lb. of "Pascol" will cover about 4 square yards.
5. "Pascol" can be applied by either brush or spray.

"VERNASCA" FLAT OIL PAINT

(Interior).

New Ceilings and Walls.

Plaster, Plasterboard,
Brick, Concrete,
Cement, Asbestos
Sheeting, etc.

All new ceilings and walls,
where directed, to be prepared
and painted one coat Mander's
Concrete Primer and two coats
Mander's "Vernasca" Flat Oil
Paint, thinning the first coat

with not more than one pint of Genuine Raw
Linseed Oil per gallon of "Vernasca."

Fibreboard and
materials entirely free
from moisture.

All ceilings and walls, where
directed, to be prepared and
painted one coat Mander's Anti-

Suction Solution and two coats Mander's "Vernasca"
Flat Oil Paint, thinning the first coat with not more
than one pint of Genuine Raw Linseed Oil per
gallon of "Vernasca."

Old Ceilings and Walls.

Plaster, Plasterboard,
Brick, Concrete,
Cement, Asbestos
Sheeting, etc.

All ceilings and walls, where
directed, to be carefully stripped,
thoroughly washed and rubbed
down. Cut out all cracks and
make good to ceilings and walls.
Repair moulded cornices, arrises,

etc., as required with Keene's Cement.

All bare and porous surfaces to be given a coat of
Mander's Concrete Primer.

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FINISH)

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(Over old dark painted surfaces which are to be finished with a white or light shade, apply a coat of Undercoating of a suitable shade).

Apply two coats of Mander's "Vernasca" Flat Oil Paint, thinning the first coat with not more than one pint of Genuine Raw Linseed Oil per gallon of "Vernasca."

Over Thoroughly brush down walls
Old Wall Paper. and secure paper where loose.
Apply one coat Concrete Primer
and two coats of Mander's "Vernasca" Flat Oil
Paint, thinning the first coat as specified above.

Over Provide and hang Lining Paper,
Lining Paper. the joints to be butted not
lapped. Apply one coat Con-
crete Primer and two coats of Mander's "Vernasca"
Flat Oil Paint, thinning the first coat with not more
than one pint of Genuine Raw Linseed Oil per
gallon of "Vernasca."

Varnishing Prepare and varnish the "Ver-
over "Vernasca." nasca" where specified with
Mander's Copal Varnish. Care
must be taken to see that the "Vernasca" is
thoroughly hard and dry before varnishing.

NOTES ON "VERNASCA" FLAT OIL PAINT.

1. "Vernasca" combines all the durability and ease of working of a first-class Enamel, with the satin-like finish of a flat oil paint. It flows out like an Enamel and stippling is unnecessary.
2. Covering Power:—One gallon of "Vernasca" will cover 70—80 square yards.
3. Approximate time for applying One Coat:—Four minutes per square yard.



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DURABLE GLOSS PAINT

(Interior and Exterior).

NEW AND PREVIOUSLY UNTREATED.

**Brick, Concrete,
Cement, Stucco,
Stone, Asbestos
Sheeting, etc.**

Clean and prepare surfaces and apply one coat Mander's Concrete Primer, two coats Mander's Durable Gloss Paint Undercoating and finish with one coat Mander's Durable Gloss Paint.

Each coat of Undercoating to be of different shade. For exterior work, Durable Gloss **Exterior** Quality Undercoatings and Finishings must be used. (See Note 2).

**Woodwork and
Joinery.**

Knot, prime (see note 3), stop and paint all new woodwork usually painted, with two coats Mander's Durable Gloss Paint Undercoating and one coat Mander's Durable Gloss Paint.

Each coat of Undercoating to be of different shade. For exterior work, Durable Gloss **Exterior** Quality Undercoatings and Finishings must be used.

Ironwork.

Clean down all new and unpainted ironwork free from dirt and grease, etc., scrape and wirebrush to remove entirely all rust and scale.

Apply one coat of Rust Inhibiting Primer PP.831 or Genuine Red Lead Priming Paint PP840 (see Note 4) followed by two coats Mander's Durable Gloss Paint Undercoating and finish with one coat Mander's Durable Gloss Paint.

Each coat of Undercoating to be of different shade.

For exterior work, Durable Gloss **Exterior** Quality Undercoatings and Finishings must be used.

The inside of all gutters to be painted with Black Bituminous Paint. Backs of pipes, etc., to be painted.

Galvanized Ironwork (New).

All Galvanized Iron specified to be painted, is to be treated with the following Mordant:

Thoroughly mix 64 parts soft water.

1 part Chloride of Copper.

1 .. Nitrate of Copper.

1 .. Sal Ammoniac.

1 .. Hydrochloric Acid.

Brush on to all galvanized work and allow to stand 15 minutes, wash off with clean cold water and allow to become thoroughly dry before proceeding.

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OLD WORK PREVIOUSLY DECORATED.

**Brick, Concrete,
Cement, Stucco,
Stone, Asbestos
Sheeting, etc.**

Thoroughly brush down all surfaces to be painted, with a wire brush; remove all loose and flaking matter.

Cut out, renew and repair as required. Apply one coat Mander's Durable Gloss Paint Undercoating and finish with one coat Mander's Durable Gloss Paint.

(Where white or other light shades are to be used, two coats of Undercoating will be required).

For exterior work, Durable Gloss **Exterior** Quality Undercoatings and Finishings must be used.

**Woodwork and
Joinery.**

Thoroughly wash down all old paintwork, rub to a smooth surface, stop all cracks, joints, etc., and touch up and bring forward. Where the old paintwork is cracked, blistered or perished, burn off and rub to a smooth surface. Knot, prime, stop and paint all bare woodwork with two coats of Mander's Durable Gloss Paint Undercoating.

Apply one coat of a similar Undercoating to all other surfaces and finish the whole with one coat Mander's Durable Gloss Paint.

Where two coats of Undercoating are used, each coat to be of a different shade.

For exterior work, Durable Gloss **Exterior** Quality Undercoatings and Finishings must be used.

Ironwork.

All gutters, rainwater pipes, metal casements, etc., and old ironwork previously painted, to be thoroughly scraped free from rust, cleaned down and bare places given a coat of Rust Inhibiting Primer PP.831 or Genuine Red Lead Priming Paint PP.840. Touch up, bring forward and apply one coat Mander's Durable Gloss Paint Undercoating and finish with one coat Durable Gloss Paint.

(Where white or other light shades are to be used, two coats of Undercoating will be required).

For exterior work, Durable Gloss **Exterior** Quality Undercoatings and Finishings must be used.

The inside of all gutters to be painted with Black Bituminous Paint. Backs of pipes, etc., to be painted.

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NOTES ON DURABLE GLOSS PAINT.

1. Mander's Durable Gloss Paints are made in a special elastic medium which has been found, after years of experience, to produce an exceptionally permanent paint film even when exposed to severe climatic conditions. They are sent out ready for use.
2. Colours marked thus * on the pattern cards are available in a lead base quality specially suitable for outside work. Specifications should therefore be made out accordingly if this quality is required for both Durable Gloss Paint and Undercoating.
3. Primers for Woodwork:—
 - Mander's Pink Primer PP.803.
 - .. Grey Primer PP.804.
 - .. Aluminium Primer PP.765.Aluminium Primer is specially recommended for resinous wood such as Columbian Pine, etc.
4. Primers for Ironwork:—
 - Mander's Genuine Red Lead Primer PP.840.
 - .. Grey Metal Primer PP.723.
 - .. Rust Inhibiting Primer PP.831.
5. Covering Power:—One gallon of Durable Gloss Paint will cover about 80 square yards.
6. Approximate time for applying one coat:—Seven minutes per square yard.

MANDER'S LACQUER.

(Interior and Exterior).

NEW AND PREVIOUSLY UNTREATED.

**Brick, Concrete,
Cement, Stucco,
Stone, Asbestos
Sheeting, etc.**

Clean and prepare surfaces and apply one coat Mander's Concrete Primer, one coat Mander's Undercoating Paint and finish with two coats Mander's Lacquer. For exterior work, **Exterior** Quality Undercoating must be used.

**Woodwork and
Joinery.**

Knot, prime (see Note 2), stop and paint all new woodwork usually painted with one coat

Mander's Undercoating Paint and finish with two coats Mander's Lacquer.

For exterior work, **Exterior** Quality Undercoating must be used.

Ironwork.

Clean down all new and unpainted ironwork free from

dirt and grease, etc., scrape and wirebrush to remove entirely all rust and scale.

Apply one coat Mander's Rust Inhibiting Primer PP.831 or Mander's Genuine Red Lead Priming Paint PP.840 (see Note 3), one coat Mander's Undercoating Paint and finish with two coats Mander's Lacquer. (See Note 4).

For exterior work, **Exterior** Quality Undercoating must be used.

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OLD WORK PREVIOUSLY DECORATED.

Brick, Concrete, Cement, Stucco, Stone, Asbestos Sheetings, etc. Thoroughly brush down all surfaces to be painted, with a wire brush; remove all loose and flaking matter.

Cut out, renew and repair as required. Apply one coat Mander's Undercoating Paint and one coat Mander's Lacquer.

(Where white or other light shades are to be used, two coats of Mander's Lacquer will be required).

For exterior work, **Exterior** Quality Undercoating must be used.

Woodwork and Joinery. Thoroughly wash down all old paintwork, rub to a smooth surface, stop all cracks, joints, etc., and touch up and bring forward. Where the old paintwork is cracked, blistered or perished, burn off and rub to a smooth surface.

Knot, prime, stop and paint all bare woodwork with one coat Mander's Undercoating Paint and finish with two coats Mander's Lacquer.

All other work, where the old paint has not been burnt off, to be given one coat Mander's Undercoating Paint and one coat Mander's Lacquer.

(Where white or other light shades are to be used, two coats of Mander's Lacquer will be required).

For exterior work, **Exterior** Quality Undercoating must be used.

Ironwork. All gutters, rainwater pipes, metal casements, etc., and old ironwork previously painted, to be thoroughly scraped free from rust, cleaned down and bare places given a coat of Mander's Rust Inhibiting Primer PP.831 or **Genuine** Red Lead Priming Paint PP.840, one coat Mander's Undercoating Paint and finish with one coat Mander's Lacquer.

For exterior work, **Exterior** Quality Undercoating must be used.



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NOTES ON MANDER'S LACQUER.

1. Mander's Lacquer is the ideal paint which dries rapidly and hardens quickly and at the same time possesses the maximum of durability with no **tendency** to crack or **chalk**. It is manufactured by the use of a special synthetic resin and has far greater durability than any paint produced before.
2. Primers for Woodwork:—Same as for Durable Gloss Paint. (See page 18).
3. Primers for Ironwork:—Same as for Durable Gloss Paint. (See page 18).
4. Clear Synthetic Lacquer No. V.136 can be used in addition to the foregoing specifications if a very high gloss is required and for greater durability.

It is essential to apply one coat of Clear Synthetic Lacquer over blues when used on exterior work.

5. Covering Power:—One gallon of Mander's Lacquer will cover about 100 square yards.
6. Approximate time for applying one coat:—Seven minutes per square yard.

MATSINE.

New Woodwork. (Bare).

Care must be taken to see that all woodwork to be stained is kept dry, clean and free from splashes, etc.

Clean down, rub to a smooth surface with glass-paper and prepare surface for staining.

Specification No. 1. Two Coat Work.

All doors, windows, skirtings, architraves, etc., where directed, to be given one coat of Mander's "Matsine" to approved tint and finished with one coat Mander's "Matsine Finish." (See Note 2).

Where the joinery is highly absorbent apply one coat Mander's Clear Primer No. 70183. (See Note 3).

Specification No. 2. Flat Finish.

All doors, windows, skirtings, architraves, etc., where directed, to be given one coat of Mander's "Matsine," followed by one coat of Mander's Pale Copal Oak Varnish and finished with one coat of Mander's Copal Flatting Varnish.

Specification No. 3. Grained Work.

Knot, prime, stop and paint all new woodwork where directed, with two coats Mander's "Matsine" Undercoating of a suitable shade, grain as required with Mander's "Matsine" and finish with one coat Mander's "Matsine Finish." (See Note 2).

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**Old Work
previously
Decorated.**

Old Grained Work.

Thoroughly flat down with pumice powder and water. Touch up, etc., as required, all the old grained work. Apply one coat Mander's "Matsine" as a glaze thinned to approved shade and finish with one coat of Mander's "Matsine Finish."

Old Painted Work.

Thoroughly wash and rub down the old paintwork. Stop, etc., where necessary. Apply one or two coats of Mander's "Matsine" Undercoating of a suitable shade, grain as required with Mander's "Matsine" and finish with one coat of Mander's "Matsine Finish." (See Note 2).

NOTES ON "MATSINE."

1. "Matsine" is the name given to a series of transparent colours for use either as Stains or Scumbles. Unlike many Stains, it is possible to paint on the top of "Matsine" if desired. When "Matsine" is used as a Stain directly over wood, the finished result depends entirely on the shade of the "Matsine" chosen and the colour of the surface on which it is applied. "Matsine" being transparent, must of necessity, be influenced by the colour of the wood on which it is used.

2. "Matsine Finish" is made in three qualities:—

(1) Mander's Full Gloss "Matsine Finish."

(2) Mander's Semi-Flat "Matsine Finish."

(3) Mander's Matt "Matsine Finish."

The Full Gloss "Matsine Finish" is suitable for either inside or outside work, but the Semi-Flat and Matt "Matsine Finishes" are only recommended for interior work.

The Semi-Flat quality has the advantage of enabling the work to be either French Polished or Wax-Polished with Mander's "Florax," within a few hours of application and in itself gives a result somewhat similar to Wax-Polish.

3. Mander's Clear Primer No. 70183 should be used where the joinery is highly absorbent or the suction unequal, such as in the case of a door where the stiles and rails are deal and the panels of Oregon Pine.

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Mander's Clear Primer No. 70183 can be applied to joinery which has eventually to be stained and for a time is exposed to the weather during building operations.

4. Covering Power:—One gallon of "Matsine" (5-lbs. when thinned with an equal weight of turpentine makes one gallon) will cover 160—180 square yards.

5. Approximate time for applying one coat:—As a Stain, three minutes per square yard. As a Scumble, ten minutes per square yard.

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MATSINE GLAZE.¹

New and Previously Untreated.

Finish. Coat once with enamel first and other subsequent finishes as all surfaces specified to have a glass finish. Properly prepared and left to a smooth surface.

Painting. Apply one coat Mason's Enamel Primer, two coats Mason's Undercoating Paint and allow to become thoroughly hard. Alternatively apply Mason's "Matine Glaze" primer in shade with Mason's "Matine" or Liquid Matine. The "Matine Glaze" is to be applied in worked with sponge, rag or paper roller in upward brush (See Item 1).

Old Work Previously Decorated.

Finish. All surfaces where desired to be specially prepared for glass finish. Cut out all cracks, etc., and make good. Repair all corrosion and treatments as they are specified with Mason's Enamel. Thoroughly rub down all surfaces of walls, etc., to a smooth finish. Apply two coats Mason's Undercoating Paint and allow to become thoroughly hard. Alternatively apply Mason's "Matine Glaze" primer in shade mixed with Mason's "Matine" or Liquid Matine. One coat of the "Matine Glaze" is to be applied in sections with sponge, rag or paper roller, in upward brush.

NOTES ON MANDER'S "MATSINE GLAZE."

1. "Matsine Glaze" is a transparent glaze which can be tinted with "Matsine" (see page 23) or Liquid Stainers to the tints required. Many artistic and amusing finishes can be obtained by the use of a hair or rubber stippler, sponge, rag or brush. It can be gradated, vignettted or otherwise treated. Specimens will be sent of any particular treatment required, on application.
2. On old distemper surfaces or where the suction is unequal, it will be necessary to provide for a coat of Mander's Anti-Suction Solution as a preliminary coat.
3. Covering Power:—7 to 8 square yards per lb.
4. Approximate time for applying one coat:—(This must depend on the method of treatment).

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New and Previously Untreated.

Plaster Walls and Ceilings, Cement Dados, etc.

Care must be taken to give a special finish to all plaster specified to be enamelled. Clean down and prepare surfaces.

Apply one coat Mander's Concrete Primer, two coats Mander's Enamel Undercoating and finish with one coat Mander's Enamel. (See Note 1).

Doors, Windows, Joinery, etc.

Clean down and rub to a smooth surface, all joinery specified to be enamelled. Knot, prime;

stop and paint two coats Mander's Enamel Undercoating and finish with one coat Mander's Enamel.

Old Work Previously Decorated.

Plaster Walls and Ceilings, Cement Dados, etc.

All surfaces where directed, to be carefully prepared for enamelling.

Cut out all cracks, etc., and make good. Repair all cornices, angles, etc., with Keene's Cement. Thoroughly rub down the surface of walls, etc. Touch up and bring forward.

Apply one coat Mander's Concrete Primer (See Note 2), two coats Mander's Enamel Undercoating, and finish with one coat Mander's Enamel.

On old enamel or paintwork reasonably good, touch up and bring forward. Apply two coats Mander's Enamel Undercoating and finish with one coat Mander's Enamel.

**Doors, Windows,
Joinery, etc.**

Thoroughly wash down all old paintwork and enamel work where specified to be enamelled.

Stop up holes, etc., rub down and touch up and make good to the old surfaces. Apply two coats Mander's Enamel Undercoating and finish with one coat Mander's Enamel.

NOTES ON MANDER'S ENAMELS.

1. Mander's "Flexolin" Enamel is suitable for the exterior and interior decoration of Hospitals, Private Houses, Yachts, Steamships, etc. Other Enamels recommended are as follows:—

Mander's Brilliant White Enamel.

Mander's Egg-Shell Gloss Enamel.

Mander's Flat White Enamel.

Mander's Enamel Undercoating.

2. The preparation for an enamel finish is most important and should there be any danger of the old surfaces not being properly cleaned, or the suction being uneven, a coat of Concrete Primer should be applied as a preliminary coat. Enamel is not a cheap form of decorating and unless the work is properly prepared and the correct number of undercoatings used, it is better to specify Durable Gloss Paint (page 14) which in itself is a good-class enamel.
3. Covering Power:—About 80 square yards to the gallon.
4. Approximate time for applying one coat:—Seven minutes per square yard.

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METALLIC PAINTS. New and Old Surfaces.

Plaster, Stone,	Prepare the different surfaces as
Asbestos Sheetting,	specified for painting. Clean
Woodwork, Metal,	down and remove all dirt and
etc.	other extraneous matter to all
	surfaces and rub smooth.

Apply one coat Mander's Zinc Oxide Undercoating followed by one coat Mander's Metallic Paint. (See Note 2)

NOTES ON MANDER'S METALLIC PAINT.

1. The *only* Metallic Paint suitable for **Exterior** work is Aluminum.
2. Metallic Paint should only be used for Interior decorating under ideal conditions, with the exception of Aluminum. Any interior buildings subjected to damp or condensation are unsuitable for Metallic Paint unless adequately protected with Mander's Protective Varnish for Bronze M.C. 123.

MANDER'S CONCRETE PRIMER (PP.800).

A SEALER and a primer for use on all kinds of NEW PLASTER, CONCRETE, PORTLAND CEMENT, BRICKWORK, STUCCO, ROUGH CAST, STONework, ASBESTOS SHEETING, etc.

The painting of these surfaces calls for the use of a primer which can be relied upon to prevent the alkaline action caused by moisture in them. Uneven and excessive porosity, saponification of the paint films resulting in discoloured and sticky patches, are some of the troubles experienced when paints are applied to new plaster, concrete, etc., unless the correct type of sealer is used first.

Mander's Concrete Primer resists effectively this alkaline action and provides a uniformly non-porous surface on which to proceed with the application of "Aqualine" Water Paint, "Vernasca" Flat Oil Paint, Durable Gloss Paint and other Mander decorative finishes.

The surfaces to be painted should be allowed to dry for as long as possible—do not "follow the trowel" with Concrete Primer. Any efflorescence present should be entirely removed with fine wire wool. One coat of Concrete Primer, applied by brush, is usually sufficient, but if a second coat is

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required, at least 24 hours should be allowed between coats, and a further 24 hours before the application of either oil, gloss or water paint. Concrete Primer dries with a glossy surface providing an efficient key for subsequent painting. It should not be rubbed down or broken in any way.

Although Concrete Primer is usually effective on the surfaces described, there may be cases where the thickness of the wall and the amount of moisture and alkaline present, prevent a successful result being obtained.

Surfaces previously treated with distemper, limewash or water paint, should be thoroughly washed and scraped to remove the old materials, but the application of a coat of Concrete Primer will bind down any which it might be impossible to remove and will reduce the porosity of the surface.

This primer is equally suitable for Interior and Exterior application. It covers 60 to 80 square yards per gallon, depending on the porosity of the surface to which it is applied.

Supplied in 1 gallon, $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon and $\frac{1}{4}$ gallon tins.

MANDER'S ANTI-SUCTION SOLUTION (SD.783).

**For stopping excessive suction in "hot" walls before
applying Water Paint.**

Wherever walls are exceptionally dry and porous, either owing to previous coats of water paint or to any other cause, a coat of Aqualine Anti-Suction Solution should be given. This is a thin, transparent liquid which effectively does its work, and enables Aqualine to be applied without any risk of "scuffing" or sinking in.

Its covering power naturally depends entirely on the porosity of the surface on which it is applied.

It has the additional advantage of binding any old water paint or distemper which has been applied and which it is found impossible to remove completely. The latter operation should, however, be effected as far as possible.

It must be clearly understood that the Aqualine Anti-Suction Solution is not of an aqueous nature, but is more like a thin varnish, so that suitable brushes must be used, and naturally no water must be mixed with it.

Sold in $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 gallon free cans.

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MANDER'S NEUTRAL PRIMER (SN.788).

The difficulty which arises when White Paint is applied on either Old Tar or Bleeding Reds is one which has been familiar to painters for many years, and many have been the preparations recommended for avoiding the difficulty.

The cause of this difficulty is the fact that these "bleeding" reds are made from colouring matters which are soluble in Oil, so that when the new paint is applied on the top of the old, the linseed oil in the former, dissolves some of the colouring matter in the old paint, which is consequently transferred to the new coat and tinges it a yellowish pink.

It is quite easy to stop this action by giving the old paint a coat of some material impervious to linseed oil, and which has no solvent action on the red. As, however, practically all oils act as solvent, any such preparation has to be entirely free from oil and is necessarily of a very brittle inelastic nature, so that cracking of the film is very liable to take place. When such cracking takes place, the linseed oil penetrates through the cracks, dissolves the red, and the white paint on the top is affected almost as badly as though no special preparation had been used.

Shellac Varnish is often recommended as a resistant, but is open to the above objection on account of its brittle inelastic nature.

We have recently succeeded, however, in producing a new resistant, which we claim to be absolutely impenetrable either by a "bleeding" red or by old tar, and which at the same time dries with a tough, flexible film which is not liable to crack, even on new paint. This article, NEUTRAL PRIMER 788, is comparatively cheap and is sure to be of interest to Decorators troubled with problems of the above kind.



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MANDER'S VARNISHES.

Extra Hard Church Oak Varnish.

This is one of our oldest and most popular Varnishes, and is particularly adapted for the seats of churches, school work, etc., and is suitable for all interior work requiring a hard finish. It dries fairly quickly with a smooth firm surface, free from tackiness.

Mander's Whitovar.

This is a Mander speciality, being an excellent pale oil Varnish suitable for exterior and interior work on light colours of either paint or wallpaper. There is no likelihood of "yellowing" occurring as in some inferior grades.

Fine Copal Varnish for Front Doors.

This fine varnish can be relied on to offer the maximum resistance to the action of the weather, and is therefore most suitable for prolonged exterior exposure on surfaces such as are indicated by the name. It dries with a high gloss.

Matsine Finish.

Matsine is recognised in the trade as the standard for best-class graining, staining, glazing, and scumbling work. We, therefore, particularly advise the use of Matsine Finish in conjunction with the stain, to ensure the most satisfactory results. Matsine Finish is made in three grades—Glossy, Semi-flat and Matt.

Full list of Mander's Varnishes will be sent on application.

THE "KEY" TO SPRAY APPLICATION.

By R. J. Webb, Aerostyle Ltd.

The application of paint by spray method is a question which faces most Architects of to-day. Where the surface is to be painted for protection or decoration, the importance of obtaining a proper mechanical "key" between paint film and wall surface is of prime importance. In order to obtain a sound "key" it is without doubt a necessity to ensure that the atomised paint is properly balanced, according to the type of surface on which the spray is to be applied. Unfortunately, there are a number of variations which can alter the degree of atomisation, such as atomising pressure, paint feed pressure, paint viscosity and air temperature. The ideal at which one should aim is to obtain a spray band consisting of myriads of small paint globules, the diameter of these globules being small enough to penetrate the cavities in the wall surface. In the case of wood surfaces the small imperfections would not be described as cavities, although the same principle applies in as much as to say that it is not sufficient for the paint globules to merely splash on the surface, hence the importance in obtaining the correct degree of atomisation in all cases which will reduce the paint globule to a sufficiently small size to penetrate the

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surface (bottom of the surface). This important point applies in connection to the greater effect, as far as the softening of the face may concern, in connection with increased depth. It is not sufficient to get over the problem of merely softening the upper part of the surface in the treatment of the treated face, but to get over the problem of further softening caused by increased heat. The most important of these problems is obviously connected with the degree of "face" per unit area.

On the other hand, if the face is more pronounced, a greater amount of softening will occur, as shown, and conversely, as the amount of "face" through which the heat is conducted is increased, the degree of softening is increased. This is especially true if the heat is increased, and the softening, which is, in fact, a softening.

The heat loss "face" which can be obtained with most softeners, is obtained by a softening action of the heat, and the second problem consists of some treatment of the heat, "wasting" the surface. Softening is not particularly strong in the length of time before. With the same heat, getting a fairly good "face" is obtained.

From treatment of the softening conditions, as shown, the heat is more or less gradual in the surface, and "face" treatment would not be very

good, but after many tests under normal spraying conditions, the "key" obtained is undoubtedly as good, if not better, than that obtained under normal brushing conditions. With a very small degree of attention to the correctness of atomisation, the "key" obtainable by spray can be far superior to that obtainable by brushing.

Speed of application and covering capacity are the next two points in order of importance with spray application. Space prevents reference to these latter subjects, although they are certainly less controversial than the subject of paint "key," particularly with reference to speed of application, as the labour saving by spray method is so high.



List of Buildings on which Mander's Materials have been used.

Architectural Association Building, Bedford Square, W.C.
Berks County Council
Bluecoat School, Hertford
Ministry of Works Buildings
Wadham College, Oxford.
Metropolitan Police Stations.
Metropolitan Police College, Hendon.
Masonic School for Boys, Bushey.
Salvation Army Buildings.
Miners' Welfare Pit-head Baths.
Miners' Welfare Offices, Great Portland Street, W.
J. Sainsbury, Ltd.
London Transport Executive.
Thomas Tillings Association, Omnibus Depots, etc.
Rootes Factory.
Housing for Guinness' Brewery.
Watney's Brewery.
Hertfordshire County Council.
Middlesex County Council.
Surrey County Council.
Essex County Council.
Royal Horticultural Hall, Westminster.
Westminster Central Library, Charing Cross Road, W.C.
Royal National Throat, Nose and Ear Hospital.
Beckenham General Hospital.
National Coal Board, Hobart House, S.W.
British National Camps.
Goldsmiths' Hall, E.C.
Audrey House, E.C.
Norfolk House, E.C.
St. Paul's Girls' School, Hammersmith.
Leeds University.

List of Buildings on which Mander Materials have been used

(Continued)

Peterborough Town Hall.
Great Northern Hotel, Peterborough.
Scunthorpe Corporation Baths.
Grantham Corporation.
Lincoln Corporation.
Huntingdon County Council.
Royal Cornwall Infirmary, Truro.
Olympia, London, W.
National Trust Buildings.
Harefield Sanatorium.
Grays Inn, W.C.
Liverpool Victoria House, Southampton Row, W.C.
India Buildings, Liverpool.
Bryant & Mays, Speke, Liverpool.
Electricity House, Bristol.
Summerlands Hospital, Yeovil.
Bristol University.
Newbury Race Course.
Museum and Art Gallery, Bristol.
Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, W.C.
Royal College of Surgeons, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
Ackworth School, near Pontefract.
National Deposit Rest Home, Skegness.
The Sailors' Rest Home, Skegness.
Georges & Co., Bristol Brewery. Licensed Houses.
Royal Horticultural Hall, Vincent Square, S.W.
Westminster Council Welfare Clinics.
Lache Housing, Chester.
Liverpool Housing, Liverpool.
Euston Station Buildings.
Twickenham Borough Council Housing.

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